The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,599.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. including postage.....	53	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.... " including postage	28	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.. " including postage	14	0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " including postage.....	5	0
Single Copy for Cash ..... "	7	12
Back Numbers ..... "	0	4
	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion .....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto ..... "	2	8
Third Ditto ..... "	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. "	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..7 As. per line.		
Second Ditto ..4 "		
Third and succeeding 2 "		

In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PELLEW—March 6th, at Upper Norwood, Ash Wednesday, Mary Anne the beloved wife of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, late of Bury St Edmund's, Suffolk.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SMYTH—At Midnapore, the wife of Lieutenant R. G. Smyth, R. E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOW—March 29th, at Chunar, Henry Douglas, infant son of Dr. Bow.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BAYLIS—March 30th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Mr. Thomas Baylis, Inspector of Police, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
" Muscat.....	8th	" Bushire.....	25th 6th
" B. Abbas	9th	" Lingah.....	26th 7th
" Lingah	12th	" B. Abbas	28th 11th
" Bushire.....	16th	" Muscat	31st 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched as above on 17th April.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
" Muscat.....	8th	" Bushire.....	25th 6th
" B. Abbas	9th	" Lingah.....	26th 7th
" Lingah	12th	" B. Abbas	28th 11th
" Bushire.....	16th	" Muscat	31st 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. AVERY, will be despatched as above on 17th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Carwar	3	18	" Beniapatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	19	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	8	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	9	25
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	10	26
" Tuticorin	7	20	" Galle	13	27
" Colombo	7	20	" Colombo		27
" Galle	7	24	" Cochin		29
" Negapatam	10	24	" Calicut		29
" Madras	13	27	" Cannanore		30
" Coconada	15	29	" Mangalore		1
" Vizagapatam	18	30	" Carwar		1
" Beniapatam	18	30	Arrive Bombay		4
Arrive Calcutta	19	3			

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUR," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander Patterson, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Boundes:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	1 8	2 8	3 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Sat. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Sat. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorla.....	" Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa.....	" Monday.	Tellicherry	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Cannanore ...	" Monday.
Compta	" Monday.	Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.
Mangalore ..	" Tuesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	" Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay.....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, Commander, having engaged a greater part of her cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 6 A. M. precisely.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. P. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 20th instant.)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SONS Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 998 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April 1867. Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation, for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 15th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BRAES UAMBA," Captain W. McCann, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats along-side the ship for their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, Ship *Braes Uamba*.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per S. S. "INDORE," for Singapore and Hongkong, will please have their Cargo on board before the 8th instant as the Steamer will positively sail on the morning of the 10th.

Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 9th.

C. B. COLAH, Agent S. S. *Indore*.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient, from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 21st of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (per steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....	£45	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Hancom, will be despatched on the 20th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Thompson will be despatched on or about the 18th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£64 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class.....	£37 5 0	Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a young female, a SITUATION, in any light capacity to a Lady or in a Family, the highest references given as to respectability. Address by letter "A. H." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

WANTED,—A thoroughly competent SURVEYOR (European preferred) and an ASSISTANT to undertake on behalf of Government, a Survey of the Town of Punderpoor, in the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate. Applications, including Copies of Testimonials and stating Salary expected to be made to the Executive Engineer, Sholapoor.

NOTICES.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES RANKEN is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY next the 8th instant, the SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN at present advertised to leave Narel daily at 6-15 A. M. will be discontinued; and on and from TUESDAY, the 9th instant, the ordinary Local Passenger Train now running daily between Bombay and Callian will be run to and from Kurjut calling at Narel for the Special accommodation of Matheran passengers.

TIME BILL.

Down Trains on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Up Trains on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

	P. M.		A. M.
Bombay	Dep. 5-40	Kurjut	Dep. 6-20
Byculla	" 6-0	Narel	Arr. 6-40
Callian	Arr. 7-25	Do.	Dep. 6-45
Do	Dep. 7-45	Budlapoor	Arr. 7-12
Budlapoor	Arr. 8-3	Do	Dep. 7-40
Do.	Dep. 8-6	Callian	Arr. 7-30
Narel	Arr. 8-39	Do.	Dep. 7-45
Do.	Dep. 8-53	Byculla	Arr. 9-20
Kurjut	Arr. 8-55	Do.	Dep. 9-25
		Bombay	Arr. 9-37

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th April, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having 100 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES to be built, is prepared to receive TENDERS for their erection in Two Lots of 50 each; the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Carriage, which will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be heard, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, on payment of a Fee of One Rupee.

Tenders sealed and marked "TENDER FOR 50 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES" must be lodged at the Agent's Office by 12 noon, on the 15th April instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the persons to whom the Contracts are given will be required to give SECURITY to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 4th April 1867.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, POSTPONED TILL WEDNESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Havelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twenty-seven gunts Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. Fell & Son, at Bombay, to Mr. Rimington, Solicitor, and Messrs. Kelly & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 6th April 1867.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 3, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at 3 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company held on the 3rd instant, viz.

1st. To alter clause 6 of the Articles of Association relating to the number of shareholders required to form a quorum.

2nd. To alter clause 10 of the Articles of Association relative to the qualification for Directorship.

3rd. To alter clause 11 of the Articles of Association with reference to the number of Directors.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM.—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer. ROSSELET & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the SIXTEENTH DAY of March 1867, presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP by PAUL EDWARD BENDIR one of the Liquidators of the ORIENTAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) who are CREDITORS of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP on SATURDAY the 13th day of April next; and any CREDITOR, Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undefsigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

GAS SUPPLY.—NARAYEN JANARDHUN, Esq., Dy. Ballajee Shamsett Street, has been appointed CANVASSER to this Company, and he is authorized to receive orders on their behalf.

THO. PROUD,
Agent Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)

1st April 1867.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—The Office of the above has been REMOVED to Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Bank of Bombay.

Forsdt & Co., Liquidators.
CHAS. IGGULDEN.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

धी प्रीन्स आफ वेल्स शीपींग कंपनी लीमिटेड.

धी प्रीन्स आइ वेलस शीपींग कमपनी (लीमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY the 9th instant at 3 P. M. for the purpose of appointing an Inspector or Inspectors in conformity with section XCVI of Act [illegible] of 1857.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof at the rate of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per share (subject as to shareholders INDEBTED to the Company to the payment of all DEBTS due from them to the Company) will be made on and after THURSDAY, the 4th day of April 1867, at the Company's Office No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) are ready for inspection and execution at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. DALLAS & Co., 5, Church Lane, Fort. Before payment the Shareholders are required to produce and leave at the Office of the Company their share certificates and also a certificate from the Solicitors that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) have been duly executed.

P. N. POCHAJEE.
A. VIEGAS.
SORABJEE FROMMURZ.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED) NOTICE.—Whereas at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company duly held on the 18th March 1867, it was resolved that the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 4th day of March 1867 be confirmed; viz:

That with the view to an immediate return of Rupees 100 per share out of the Capital of the Company to the Shareholders, the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that the liquidators have an authority to transfer and sell the immoveable property, fixtures, machinery, plant, stock in trade, the sum of Rs. 55,000 in cash, and the business and good-will of the Company to the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3000 fully paid-up Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each in such last mentioned Company, and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to all DEBTORS of the said Company forthwith to PAY their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, their several claims for payment.

P. N. POCHAJEE,
A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants. Orders for

Bar- Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheet and Blister Steel.
Nails, Screws, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address of

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay.....	Treacher & Co.
	Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co.
	Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.....	Burdett and Hughes.
Kotree	Burdett and Hughes.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS, ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY, HATTERS, &c. &c.

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public that their Stock is now complete for 1867.

The purchasing having been especially attended to by Mr. J. WATSON who, for the last twenty years, has paid an annual visit to all the principal Manufacturing Districts of Europe, where the best and newest style of Goods are made for Paris and the West End of London.

They confidently assert without fear of contradiction that Gentlemen can see in their Stock a LARGER ASSORTMENT of the best quality and greater variety of Style and Fashion than is to be found in any two of the largest WEST END HOUSES OF LONDON, Poole included.

For GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, Mr. WATSON has this season procured a NEW ARTICLE, made entirely from the finest ENGLISH and AUSTRALIAN WOOL combined, which they feel confident will give great satisfaction in wear, being entirely free from Cotton or Shoddy, will not require washing oftener than the best Goods and will wear for at least two years.

They are enabled to make TROWSERS of this Material for Rs. 12 per pair and Suits in proportion.

The complete Suit	Rs.	40
or separately, Coat.....	"	21
Vest.....	"	9
Trowsers.....	"	12

Another NEW MATERIAL made from PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL, very fine and soft.

The complete Suit	Rs.	50
or separately, Coat.....	"	25
Vest.....	"	10
Trowsers.....	"	16

J. & W. WATSON & Co. still pay particular attention to the long Established make, manufactured from PURE GERMAN WOOL which has gained for itself such a good name, not only all over India, but also in England; and have this year a larger assortment of it than ever. This make, it is well known, cannot be worn out in five or six years' wear. The price of the Suit is the same as it has been for the last twenty years, viz. Rs. 70. These prices, they confidently assert, are the lowest prices a Suit of the same quality of material can be obtained for in any part of the world.

POLITICAL, NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFOMS.

Their Political Military and Naval Uniforms have, for many years, been renowned for the superior quality of the Material, CORRECTNESS OF FIT and also as being sure to be the LATEST REGULATION in which J. & W. W. & Co., are always posted by their Agents in London.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS—Swords, Belts Pouches, Spurs, Buttons and Laces of the best London make only.

Specialites in Overcoats for Gentlemen intending visiting the Paris Exhibition, which will be found indispensible on the other side.

PEA JACKETS.—J. & W. WATSON & Co.'s Pea Jackets have secured general approbation on account of the elegance of their shape and the comfort it affords to the wearer.

PORTSMOUTH PILOT REEFING JACKETS.—Specialities in Knickerbocker Suits.

Specialites in Evening and Morning Suits for FULL DRESS and other purposes.

Gentlemen's Négligé Suits.

Clothing of every description cut and made up on the premises by most experienced London Artists for Adults and Juveniles in the most Fashionable Styles and the best workmanship.

OUTFITS for any part of India or for going to England or France, a full supply of everything requisite being always kept in Stock for use.

J. & W. WATSON & Co. purchase their Cloths from the oldest and most respectable West of England Makers only, and can guarantee every article they sell. Their Superfine Broad Cloths are of the best make in Scarlet Black, Rifle Invisible Green, Blue and Fancy Colors.

Venetians, Meltons, Zephyrs, Elastics and Silk and Wool Coatings.

Regulation Fancy Cloths, all Colors for Military and Naval and Uniform.

DRESS TROWSERINGS.—Doeskins, Cassimers, Decrskins and Diagonals. Very finest Bedford Cords, Buckskins for Riding Trowsers and Breeches, Milled Flannels for Cricketing Suits.

Stout Milled Cloths, Pilots, Sealskins and Vecunas for Overcoats.

Plain and Fancy Cashmere Flannels warranted, all nue Wool for Suits and Shirts. Scarlet and Blue Serges for Rowing Costume.

Vestings, all the newest Styles.

Trowserings in Linen Drills, Ducks, White and Fancy.

Travelling Rugs, real Mohair, in great variety, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

Scarlet Blankets.

Best London made Shirts.

Shirt fronts and Cuffs for Flannel Shirts.

1,000 doz. Shirt Collars, all the newest shapes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8 per doz.

Braces and Belts.

Scarves and Ties, fresh from Paris and London, comprising the latest Paris Styles for the Summer of 1867, just received by last mail.

Irish and French Cambric Handkerchiefs, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 16 per dozen.

Towels in Huckaback Baden and Royal Turkish.

Silk Alpacca and Cotton Umbrellas.

HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. beg to say that they supply every article that can be required from the Boots for the feet, to the Hats for head.

Beginning with Hats, they have the last new Shapes just received Overland in Satin, Velvet, and Beaver Felt, from the Manufacturer who supplies CHAPMAN and MOORE, and many other of the first Hatters.

Their HAT STOCK is very large, comprising every description worn in England and France, and in addition the

Famous Canning ..... } Air-chamber
Sir Thomas Trowbridge and Staff..... } Helmets.

To these, Messrs. WATSON & Co. have given great attention, and from long experience they feel sure that with these Helmets SUN STROKE IS IMPOSSIBLE, however much exposed to the Sun.

They have always on hand a Stock of from two to three thousand endless variety of Pagrees.

All the newest shapes in small Fancy Hats, some of the new shapes ventilated, can be worn in the Sun.

For Ladies riding in the Sun in the morning, J. & W WATSON & Co. have a SPECIAL VENTILATED HAT, by which the pleasure of a ride can be enjoyed without the fatigue which is always the penalty paid for a ride without these Hats.

MILITARY AND NAVAL COCKED HATS, FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c., &c.

HOSIERY.

Pants, Drawers, Under-vests in Merino, Gauze, Silk and Wool, and Spun Silk and Lamb's Wool, all sizes, and several of the best Makes, from Rs. 30 per dozen.

Knickerbocker Stockings Rs. 2-8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY continues for Royal and Presidency Bank Shares at 62 and 70 respectively and for Old Financial Shares at 50. Nothing doing in any other description.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,150,000	5,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,900 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	72 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	68 to 70 per sh.
5,000,000	200	200	Rs6 pr	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	45 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Asiatic Bankers' Banking Company ...	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
500,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	150 per share.
500,000	500	22	.....	Oudh Bank ...	15 per share.
250,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	81 ex-div.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Commercial London & China &c.	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Banks ...	40 p c. p.m.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct p.m. ex-di
400,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of Ind	62 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	50 per share. [ni
.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	33 per sh.
2,000,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	50 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	1,999 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p a	Elphinstone Land Co. ...	470 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do... ...	100 p. s.
4,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	100 p. s.
110,000	2,000	200	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	45 per share.
200,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	310 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,120	25 p a	Port Canning... ...	150 per share.
2,120,000	10,000	6,300	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,180 p. sh.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do...	2s. 1d.
C Jeetts	At sight ...	90.
Do.	10 days' sight ...	981.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	96.
Do.	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
Madras	Demand	216 nominal.
China	30 days bills ...	215.
China Hong Kong Bills ...		

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...Rs. 88½
,, ,,	Sicca ,,	Loan 1832-33	... 92
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	1853-54	...
,, ,,	,,	1854-55	... 85½
,, ,,	,,	1855-56	...
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	... 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		... ...	... 102
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	... 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	...Rs. 16-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	...	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	,, 220
Crowns	...	...	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	...	...	,, 220
German Crowns	...	...	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	,, 223
Bar Silver ,,	...	...	,, 208-8-0
Gold Leaf ,,	...	...	,, 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	...	...	,, 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL.

	OLD.	NEW.
	PER CANDY.	
Dharwar Sawginned	248 to 255	
Dhollera	190 to 210	
Bhownuggur		
Oomrawuttee	170 to 195	
Akote	215 to 225	
Comptah	210 to 215	
Vingoola		
Oomrawuttee	238 to 245	
Akote		
Khandeish	235 to 240	
Barsee		
Dhollera	240 to 250	
Bhownuggur		
Hingunghat	250 to 260	
Broach	240 to 250	
Veerawl	225 to 230	
Vingoola	235 to 240	
Comptah	240 to 245	
Dharwar Sawginned	320 to 325	

Ready Sales..... 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery....1,500 Candies.
Market dull.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th March, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 6th April 1867 :—

LIABILITIS.	30th March.	6th April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.....	,, 60,64,783	,, 60,66,047
Deposits at Head Office ...	,, 142,76,538	,, 128,12,766
Do. at Branches	,, 26,70,926	,, 25,85,368
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 1,23,000	,, 1,25,741
Sundries	,, 5,15,136	,, 6,40,480
	Rs. 350,09,383	Rs. 326,78,602
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 28,19,236	Rs. 28,62,934
Credit Accounts at Do	,, 80,12,303	,, 78,96,017
Bills Discounted at Do ...	,, 94,81,690	,, 96,90,698
Dead Stock	,, 10,44,957	,, 10,59,219
Stamps	,, 12,191	,, 12,083
Balances with Agents	,, 6,26,719	,, 5,06,968
Sundries	,, 3,76,109	,, 6,32,784
Govt. Reserve Cash	,, 29,64,783	,, 29,66,047
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 65,77,920	,, 59,23,333
Do. Branches.....	,, 30,54,475	,, 28,78,529
	Rs. 350,09,383	Rs. 326,78,602

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Peach, Surgeon Major M. D., 22nd Regiment N. I., on sick certificate, from Poona.
Taylor, Captain J., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Kamptee.
Rustomjee Byramjee, Assistant Surgeon M. D., 28th Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, from Neemuch.
Reineckar, Lieutenant G. H., 28th N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Dunsterville, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Russell, Brigadier General K. L., Staff, on duty, to Malligaum and Dhoolia.
Onslow, Lieutenant F. M., Madras Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 6th April, 1867.

ORDERS, &C. CONFIRMED.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed, with effect from 29th March :—

13th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Beville, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties vice Seton.

Captain A. T. Spens, Staff Corps, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Bazaars, Poona, vice Major Blowers, permitted to resign his appointment.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated 20th March.—By Colonel Damville, Commanding at Ahmedabad, appointing Lieutenant Grant 17th Regiment N. I., to act as a temporary measure as Brigade Major and Cantonment Magistrate vice Green proceeded on medical certificate.

Dated 22nd March.—By the Officer Commanding 49th Foot, appointing Lieutenant Stevenson to act as interpreter to the Regiment under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 440 of 1865 during the absence of Lieutenant Wooldridge.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Captain J. R. S. Henderson, 1st Battalion 23rd Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Lieutenant R. A. Crawford, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, from 26th February to 26th October, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Surgeon Major C. J. Walshe, "E" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 24th to 30th April, in extension to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. D. Broughton, 96th Foot, from 3rd to 30th April, and Surgeon J. P. Johnston, 26th Regiment N. I., from 5th to 30th April, in extension to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.
8 Taptee (s)..... Drewitz ..... Varaval, April 4.
Malta (s)..... Fervis ..... Suez, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

8 Omer Pacha ..... Krokstead ..... Calcutta.
C. N. ..... Freeman ..... Calcutta (via Coast.)
Endora ..... Knight ..... Havre.
H. M.'s Penguin (s) ..... Garforth ..... Persian Gulf.
H. M.'s Vigilant (s) ..... Brown ..... Mauritius.
Phlox (s) ..... Gurcinor ..... Goa.
Manchester (s) ..... Teasdale ..... Varaval.
Mooydeen (s) ..... Nacoda ..... Cochin, Colombo, and Tellicherry.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Delhi*, for Aden and Suez.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Carnatic*, for China, &c.
S. S. *Mortelua*, for Persian Gulf.
Brig *Kennaton woodrow*, for Colombo.
Ship *Mascot Merchant*, for Calcutta (via Coast.)
Ship *Lydia Williams*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Nancy*, for Colombo.
Ship *Sandringham*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—April 1st, steamer *Arabia*, ship *Rattenlshire*, and *Lord Lyndhurst*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—April 1st, ship *Weatherfield*, from Coconada.. Her Majesty's steamer *Prince Arthur*, from Singapore, and screw steamer *Lord Clyde*, from Colombo.
DEPARTURE—April 1st, ship *Staffordshire*, for D Dunn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to all PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

NOW READY
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL.
CONTAINING
The ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of the TRAINS of all the INDIAN RAILWAYS.
The DATES of SAILING of the VESSELS of all the INDIAN, STEAM and SHIPPING COMPANIES.
The TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS of the INDIAN DAK COMPANIES.
ROUTES by STEAMERS.
ROUTES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Price—Eight Annas.

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB RIDING HORSE, 14-1 high, very gentle, 6 years old, sound, to be sold by AUCTION at Mr. BENNETT'S, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant. To be seen by applying to ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Fort.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of 25 TANK CARTS. A specification can be seen at the Public Health Office, Dhobie Tallao. Tenders will not be received after the 20th instant.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.
Public Health Office, Dhobie Tallao, 6th April 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SAM MENDEL," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain MURDOCK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
COUPLAND AND Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Sam Mendel*.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this Association ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the 9th instant, is again adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, with a view of further propositions being added to those already advertised, of which due Notice will be given. W. CRISTNA SINOY, NARAYEN SAZBA, } Liquidators.
7, Apollo Street, 8th day of April 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Under instructions from the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, the undersigned will put up for Sale at 2-30 P.M. THIS DAY, the whole of the valuable Machinery, Buildings, and Lease in One LOT at 2-30 P. M. Should Purchasers not come forward for the whole in one Lot, they will proceed to dispose of the Property in Lots as previously advertised.
BENNETT & Co.
8th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—WANTED A MATE for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba. Salary Rupees 80 per month with the usual Rations. Applications with Testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of 1st Mate.
By order,
HENRY MORELAND, Lieut. Late I. N.,
Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 8th April 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given in terms of Section 148 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association, held on 21st March 1867—the following Special Resolution was carried unanimously ; and that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Association held on 4th April 1867, the same was duly confirmed, viz. :—That the Financial Association of India and China, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.
JOHN SMITH, Liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China, Limited.
Bombay, 8th April 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between LEWIN SWAN, SAMUEL A. MUSGRAVE, and EGBERT ELLISON, carrying on business as ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS in Bombay is mutually dissolved from the 1st day of March last.
All DEBTS due to and from the above Firm will be liquidated by the said SAMUEL A. MUSGRAVE, who will carry out the Contracts on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and other works on his own account.
The works of the KENNERY LIGHT HOUSE will be carried out by the said LEWIN SWAN and EGBERT ELLISON on their own accounts and they will liquidate all accounts in connection therewith.
LEWIN SWAN,
S. A. MUSGRAVE,
E. ELLISON.
Bombay, 6th April 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following Business :—
To receive the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the Directors' Report.
To elect Two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.
To consider the position and prospects of the Company.
By order of the Board,
SORABJI SHAPURJI, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 8th April 1867.
N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th to 20th instant inclusive.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1867,

GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
BY THE
CELEBRATED COMPANY
OF
FRENCH ARTISTES.
GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT.
MUSIC, BALLET, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
GRAND OVERTURE FROM
AUBER'S OPERA OF MASSENELLO
BY THE ORGHESTRA CONDUCTED BY
M. B. LEMESCHE.
M. AUGUST
THE EXTRAORDINARY NORTH AMERICAN JUGGLER
IN HIS
WONDERFUL FEATS.
MADAMOSELLE JOSEPHINE
WILL GO THROUGH A VARIETY OF EXERCISES
ON THE
SLACK WIRE AND SOLO ON THE VIOLIN.
CAVATINA
FROM VERDI'S OPERA OF ERNANNI SUNG BY
SIGNORA GHITA BRESCIANI
PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTI DELLA TEATRO DELLA SCALA MILANO
PAS DE DEUX
WITH VARIATIONS FROM WILLIAM TELL
DANCED BY
M. AUGUST & MADAMOSELLE JOSEPHINE
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE
WITH VARIATIONS COMPOSED FOR THE VIOLIN
BY
M. ERNST
AND EXECUTED BY
DAVIDSON WOLFE
SIGNORA BRESCIANI
WILL SING THE GRAND AIR FROM THE OPERA
JEWESS
A COMIC HORNPIPE
COMPOSED AND DANCED BY
M. AUGUST
NEW TRANSPARENT CHROMATIC VIEWS

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle Rs. 5; Stalls Rs. 3; Gallery Rs 2; Pit Rs. 1.
Tickets and Places may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.
Doors open at 8 performance to commence at 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SWAN and ELLISON are carrying on business as ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS, at the same address.
Pendigrass Lane,
April 9th 1867. Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In the matter of Act of XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PURBUT an Insolvent.
TAKE NOTICE that application will be made on THURSDAY next the 18th April instant at 10-30 A. M. to the sitting Judge in Chambers for the appointment of a TRUSTEE of the above Estate on the place of MR. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT, who has lately proceeded to England.—Dated 8th day of April 1867.
KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MONEY ORDER Offices will be opened at the undermentioned Treasuries :—
Kolhapore.....15 April.
Mahableshwur.....9 ,,
NOTICE is also given that MONEY ORDERS can be granted by the Chief Office at Bombay upon the following Agents in the Mysore and Berar Circles.
MYSORE CIRCLE.
Bangalore, Colar, Toomkoor, Mysore, Hassan, Shemogah, Chickmaugloor, and Chittledroog.
BERAR CIRCLE.
Akolah, Hydrabad (Deccan), Mulkapur, Oomraotee, and Woon.
EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller.
Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 8th April 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and in the matter of the NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Bombay, presented on the 30th day of January 1867 by PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, Official Liquidator of the EAST INDIAN TRADING and BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED) directed to be heard on the 8th day of April 1867 was on the said 8th day of April 1867 ordered to stand over for hearing until MONDAY the 29th day of April 1867 with leave for all parties to come in.—Dated this 8th day of April 1867.
KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.
In the matter of the last Will and Testament of KHUSHETBAEE daughter of the late HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA and Wife of MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE WADIA late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant deceased.
LOWJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA.....
PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA. } *Applicants.*
and
HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Application for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Testatrix has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Applicants. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Bombay, dated this 8th day of April 1867.
KHUNDEROW MOROJEE,
Applicants' Proctor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 16th day of April at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting :—
1st. That the Liquidators of this Company be, and they are hereby authorized to accept a proposal of compromise made by the Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on the following terms, viz. :—
The account of the Company with the Bank to be taken as at the date of suspension of the Bank, viz., Rs. 29,52,487-9-3. The Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company 1,000 Shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and shall pay Rs. 1,750 per Share or in that proportion, to all the remaining Shareholders.
The said sum of Rs. 1,750 to be paid in full within six months in priority to all other Creditors of the Bank excepting such Creditors as are willing to accept a compromise of 8 Annas in the Rupee, who will rank "pari passu" with the Company, and all the Assets of the Bank shall be charged with such preference payment accordingly.
Upon the Shares being handed over to the Company by the Bank, all liability of the Bank or its Nominees shall absolutely cease and determine.
2. That the Liquidators be authorized to carry out the above Compromise either intact or with such modification as to them may seem proper.
3. That all powers to Compromise referred to in Section 174 of Act. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India be hereby conferred on the Liquidators.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 6th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above NOTICE SHAREHOLDERS in the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised for TUESDAY the 9th April will not be held.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators.
Bombay, 6th April 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on SUNDAY, 14th April, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic*, will be closed on SUNDAY, 14th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 15th instant.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

April ..... 4 May 4th
The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

NEXT EXTRA OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the Suez will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly s eamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates :—
April..... 11th April..... 19th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the Aden Express Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time stated* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China ..... Ceylon ..... Penang ..... Singapore ..... Hongkong ..... Cape of Good Hope... Mauritius	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure.
Natal ..... Reunion ..... St. Helena.....	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat ..... Persian Gulf ..... Bussorah ..... Bagdad ..... Bainaghery ..... Vingoorla ..... Goa ..... Karwar	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Beypore ..... Mangalore ..... Cochin ..... Calicut ..... Cannanore ..... Tellicherry ..... Kurrachee	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	½ Tolah	¼ Tolah	1 Tolah
	Postage .... 6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ..... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ..... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 2 Tolah	52 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 50	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 11th 8h. 0m. P. M.
Full Moon ..... 19th 3h. 57m. A. M.
Last Quarter ..... 27th 6h. 32m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening 6m.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues	9	Mercury rises at 4-44 A.M	5 49	6 14	1 43	2 7	3 8
Wed.	10	Length of day 12.27.	5 48	6 15	2 31	3 8	4 0
Thurs.	11	Mars sets at 1-09 A.M.	5 48	6 15	3 27	4 0	
Fri.	12	Moon passes 0° 37' S of Mars at 2h. 23m. A.M.	5 47	6 15	4 37	5 18	
Sat.	13	Saturn rises at 8h. 29m. P.M.	5 46	6 15	5 59	6 43	
Sun.	14	Palm Sunday.	5 45	6 16	7 22	7 57	
Mon.	15	Jupiter rises at 2-51 A. M.	5 44	6 16	8 30	8 56	

6th April, 1867.
Time 8h. 30m. 27s. s.

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"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Apr. 2	LAHORE	Mar. 30
AGRA	Apr. 4	LONDON	Mar. 18
ALLAHABAD	Apr. 3	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Apr. 3
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 26	MALTA	Mar. 2
BANGALORE	Apr. 3	MEERUT	Apr. 2
CALCUTTA	Apr. 2	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 23
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	Apr. 3
CEYLON	Apr. 1	PENANG	Mar. 25
FRANCE	Mar. 19	PUNJAUB	Mar. 30
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SUEZ	Mar. 27
KURRACHEE	Apr. 3	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867.

THE resolution of Government on the main drainage of Bombay opens up a question of very considerable public importance, apart from that of the powers of the local municipality, and as it is one of the first that has been handled by our new Governor we are the more desirous that it should be submitted to review. We are not now alluding to the appointment of the committee to reconsider the drainage question : the error of those nominations has been already exposed, and will, we suppose, be remedied by replacing the two objectionable names by others that are more likely to command public respect. Our present purpose is with the principle enunciated by the resolution and which has been thus expressed by Mr. Fitzgerald :—"His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is averse to referring these papers (on the drainage question) as has been proposed, in their present shape, to engineering authority in England. Government has at its disposal able Engineer Officers of its own, and there are two professional gentlemen in Bombay who have been employed under Mr. Bazalgette on the main drainage of London. These officers and gentlemen have the fullest knowledge of Bombay and the locality and character of the necessary works, of all which the engineering authority of England must be ignorant. If on some points of detail there should be a difference of opinion among the Engineers on the spot, Government, in the assumption of its proper responsibility, will endeavour to decide on the questions that may be submitted to it, and to select the scheme which it may consider in all respects best adapted and best suited to the circumstances of the island."

It is only of late years that the practice of using the minds of home Engineers to decide on the principles and plans upon which public works in India should be executed has come to be followed to any considerable extent. More especially since India has been placed under the direct Government of the Crown has the Secretary of State been requested by the Governments of India to submit important public work questions to eminent home Engineers before they have been sanctioned. The explanation of this somewhat new feature in the public works policy of India is to be found in the expenditure which Government are willing to incur in the execution of works which are more or less new to the country,—certainly more or less new to the Public Works Department, since the Government passed into the hands of the Secretary of State. The greater demand for public works, and the distant position of the Secretary of State for India, who is in all cases the sanctioning authority, will likewise help to explain why plans have been sent home for approval. Questions connected with hydraulics are perhaps the most important which fall to be considered by the Engineer, and several questions of this nature have come before Government during the last few years, and have been referred to "eminent engineers at home." There have been the Kurrachee harbour improvements, the dry dock question for Bombay, and the Bombay main drainage, all of which have been passed under review at home. And several of our irrigation works in India have been also submitted to eminent home Engineers. In dealing thus with important Indian public works, the local and Supreme Governments have betrayed an unwillingness to trust their own Engineers, and the word "eminent" which has been so freely applied by the Government of India to selected home Engineers appears to take for granted that the Public Works Department in India is guiltless of containing within its ranks any Engineers to whom the prefix eminent can be applied. In the country really contained two or three "eminent Engineers" why do not Government make use of them to solve the doubts and difficulties which arise in the minds of Executive Engineer Officers ? If all important public works are to be submitted to Engineers in England what is the use of the great staff of high Engineer officials which India now maintains ? Far in excess both in numbers and emolument of the corps of Royal Engineers is the corps of Indian Royal Engineers, and if this corps is to be made responsible for both the Military and Civil public-works in India why should it not be trusted to design and execute all that may be required ? The corps is either wholly fitted for its duties or it is unfitted for them, and if unfitted why are not measures adopted for making it thoroughly efficient ? His Excellency the Governor thinks the Bombay Government really possesses "able Engineer officers of its own," and if this be true why should other eminent engineers be required to upset the plans of local able Engineer officers ? Mr. Fitzgerald, coming fresh from England, is thoroughly right in the principle which he has declared ; but His Excellency will find that it is in the application of the principle the difficulty lies. A diffused and uncertain responsibility, a vexatious interference, a viscious system of tying men down to fixed prices and demanding that they shall stick to the sanction of budget estimates, a hideous horror of men who attempt to impress upon "superior authority" the value of any thing new, a seniority system of promotion, and an appreciation of little men of little but sick leave may be ordered to engage himself in executing costly hydraulic works or marine fortifications. It sometimes happens that the right man finds himself in the right place, but even then he is tramelled by officialism until in very fear of the Controller of Public Works he spends the greater part of his time adjusting his accounts. The departmental system prides itself on square accounts, and to this everything else must give way. We believe there is not an Executive Engineer in charge of works in India who is not as sharp at accounts as the Controller himself.

If it be possible in any revision of the Corps of Engineers to separate the Military from the Civil branch of public works, the country would gain by placing each executive Civil officer in a position of independence, and responsible only to the Controller for his expenditure and to Government for the works placed in his charge. The officials whose duty and whose pleasure appear to consist chiefly in "wigging" subordinate officers might be dispensed with. It is not to be tolerated that blind military obedience should be exacted from men engaged in the execution of great civil works, and the "superior officer" essential of the military system is enough to destroy any scientific corps in the world. It is bad enough with our military medical men

there, all these composed the ghastly scene which met his two curious eyes. His heart sickened, he felt dizzy and returned home sick. From that day he resolved never more to see, nay, even to go near any tower of silence. What a disgusting, heartrending, soul-harrowing custom is this! Will the so-called educated Parsees acting on the principle of teachers of morality, talking like angels and acting like men, come out before weekly or bi-monthly debating societies with long essays on Reform and see no need of reform in this? What change worthy of the name of reform has been effected by our Parsee B. A.'s & M. A's.? With their wretched jingle about reform they disgust the ears of true reformers. The present Parsee generation sadly lacks spirit of a nobler sort, with the present generation "great cry and little wool" has been as it were an adopted motto. Can any man in his right senses give this custom of exposing the dead bodies, preference over the burials or even the burnings of the Hindoos? Can it be defended on any ground moral or physical? Can the old pure Zoroastrian religion give countenance to such a custom which indirectly brings down men to the level of brutes? There are some solitary exceptions. The salutary effects of English education here and there relieve the eye weary of beholding all talk and no work on this side of India. Mr. K. A. Cama may be mentioned as an instance of such exceptions. In a recent pamphlet he satisfactorily shows that this custom instead of being a commandment of the Parsee religion was regarded as a nuisance by Zoroaster. In proof of this statement he quotes a dialogue between Hourmuzd the Creator and Zoroaster, wherein the latter asks the former who should be regarded as worthy of estimation? Hourmuzd answers this by saying "He who destroys towers of silence and thereby makes his mother earth thrice happy" We shall take up this subject at our earliest convenience.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 26TH MARCH.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

Ditto February sailing 10½d.

The Manchester Market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

The ships *Sea Queen* and *Louisa* have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

The extra Bombay Mail of March 6th was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH, NOON.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of the Week	50,375	Bales.
„ „ Surats	16,500	„
„ Import of Week	205,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	32,250	„
„ Stock	645,000	„
„ „ Surats	139,000	„

Fair Dhollera 11¾d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera 11¾d.

The Manchester Market is steady.

7 lb. Shirtings 10s. 3d.

8½ „ 12s. 3d. (?)

40s Twist 1s. 6d.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year making 12 per cent. for the year.

The Bombay Mail of the 18th ult. left Suez for Bombay on the 27th.

The Bombay Mail of March 14th reached Suez on the 26th.

Sir Patrick Grant has been appointed Governor of Malta.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Fair Dhollera 11¾d.

Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11⅝d.

5 per cent. Government Securities 104

5½ per cent. „ 108

Madras Railway issue sixty-two to one thousand additional capital (sic).

LONDON, 2ND APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Fair Dhollera 11¾d.

The Manchester Market is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, AFTERNOON.

Liverpool Cotton Market is declining. Fair Dhollera 11¾d.

At the Periodical Biddings the minimum rate fixed on Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 11½d. and on Bombay 2s. Tenders at these prices on Calcutta and Madras received 61 per cent. and on Bombay 31 per cent. Tenders above in full.

The *Ripon* which leaves Marseilles with the outward Bombay mails takes £20,000 in specie.

The *Malta* which leaves Suez with the Bombay mails takes £181,000 in specie.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 8TH April.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Madras.

GALLE, 8th April.

Steamer *Burmah* from Bombay anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 8th April.

Steamer *Meinam* from Madras in sight.

ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL of the 18th MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain Perrins, with mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. She left Suez on the 27th March, and Aden on the 2nd inst. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Dundas and two children,	Mrs. Westlake and two children,
Miss Kellock,	Mr. Jacobs,
Lieut. Lambard,	Mrs. Downes,
Assist. Surgeon Flannagan,	Mr. Pout,
Major Brine,	„ Salter,
Deputy Inspector General Murphy,	„ Hall,
Staff Surg. Finnimore,	Thirteen men, one woman and one child, R. E.

From Gibraltar.—Dep. Inspr. Gen. Stewart.

From Marseilles.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston,	Dr. Beaumont,
Mr. Herring,	„ Lima la Mori,
Mrs. Ashdown and child,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Erskine,	Mrs. Jensen,
Mrs. Miles,	Inspector General Gordon,
Major and Mrs. Nuttall,	Col. Taylor,
Ensign Vincent,	Mr. Doig.

From Aden.—Capt. Gubbins, Mr. Hajee Hussam Tyeb.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, March 18.)

An analysis of the new Reform Bill has been given by the Earl of Derby at a meeting of his supporters. A fifteen pound franchise is to be given to counties, and in cities and boroughs there is to be household suffrage with certain qualifications. The franchise is likewise to be conferred on every person paying 2*s.* a year in assessed taxes; upon every depositor of £50 in a savings bank, or holder of £50 in the funds; and on every member of a learned profession or graduate of a university.

Nothing serious has recently occurred in connection with the Irish Fenians, who are said to have entirely dispersed. Three special commissions have been appointed to try the prisoners.

The arrival on the Irish coast of a Fenian fleet from America is apprehended. A number of ironclads has been despatched to meet it.

A Fenian mass meeting has been held in New York to appeal for men and money for Ireland. British troops have been sent to the Canadian frontier.

Mr. A. A. Swinton, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been permitted to resign.

The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington has been re-elected for Droitwich; Lord Newport has been returned for North Shropshire; and Mr. Parry, for the borough of Boston.

Flogging in the army in time of peace has been declared against by a resolution of the House of Commons by 108 votes to 107.

St. Patrick's-day, on which great Fenian disturbances were expected to occur, has passed off quietly both in England and Ireland.

The Emperor of Austria has arrived at Pesth and been welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm.

President Johnson is still in conflict with congress upon the question of reconstructing the South.

Austria, France, and Russia, are said to have advised the Porte to cede Crete to Greece.

M. Thiers has made a bitter attack upon the foreign policy of the French Government in the Legislative Body. M. Rouher defended the course taken by the Emperor.

Prussia is taking steps to create a fleet of ironclads. Her first armour-plated vessel is being built by an American firm.

Garibaldi has been defeated by Ricasoli in a contest for the representation of Florence.

The results of the Italian elections have strengthened the Government majority.

Fighting continues in Crete. The insurgents are said to have gained several small victories.

The Paris Exhibition will be opened on April without any state ceremonial.

It is stated that the threatened strike of railway engine-drivers and firemen has been finally decided upon.

The divorce case of Wight *v.* Wight and Field has terminated in a verdict for the defendants.

The village of Charbonnier, in Savoy, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: William Darby, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—Major-General J. E. G. Morris, Bombay Infantry.

Miscellaneous: Lord Rivers—Mr. Edward Stanley Poole.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, March 18.)

Sir John Pakington has instructed, if he has not amassed, the country, by a sort of incomplete biography of the Conservative Reform Bill. It will be remembered that, soon after the introduction of the now famous Resolutions, the Cabinet betrayed a fear that they were treading upon perilous ground; and it was concluded from their utterances in Parliament that they had resolved to abandon their original design and venture upon a new policy. A bill was accordingly prepared, and at a meeting of Ministers held at Earl Derby's residence on February 23, its provisions were generally approved. Sir John Pakington describes the adopted bill as "large and comprehensive." It failed to please all the members of the Administration, however, for on the morning of Monday, the 25th, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to explain to the House the intentions of the Government, three members of the Cabinet seceded. In this emergency another meeting was hurriedly convened, and the Premier, there and then, consented to sacrifice the bill to the prejudices, or the sensitiveness, of his retiring colleagues. The effort made by Mr. Disraeli, a few hours subsequent to the compromise, to cover the retreat of the Government will not soon be forgotten. The seceders did accede in spite of all inducements held out to them, and to-night the original measure will be brought forward in the Commons.

At a largely-attended meeting of the supporters of the Government, held in Downing-street on March 15, the Premier described the general features of the proposed measure. Borough suffrage will be household, subject to two years occupation, and the full payment of rates. An additional vote will be given to persons paying not less than twenty shillings direct taxation, and joint occupants of the same tenement are to be empowered to apply for separate rating. Depositors of £50 or upwards in savings banks, or in the public funds, are to be admitted to the franchise, if the minimum sum has not been withdrawn within two years. The claims of the educated classes are to be acknowledged by conferring a vote on qualified members of the learned professions. Cumulative voting will be rejected on principle. A £ 15 rating recommended as the qualification for the franchise in counties. In answer to an inquiry as to the course which the Government would be prepared to take in case the Opposition proved unmanageable and placed Ministers in a minority, the noble earl said that Parliament would be instantly dissolved. The statement appeared upon the whole to satisfy the 254 gentlemen to whom it was addressed.

The army and navy estimates, as submitted to the House of Commons, indicate the general feeling of uneasiness by which the country is not unnaturally influenced at present. Our neighbours on the Continent are working at high pressure to outrival one another in bulk and effectiveness of armament. If we cannot keep pace with them, it is at least rational that we should not leave ourselves in a position of palpable weakness. The best guarantee of peace, as has been over and over repeated, is a preparedness to encounter the shocks of war; and the nation will hardly grumble at the extra two millions which the Government propose to add to the estimates. General Peel's scheme for the creation of an army of reserve has been already explained. Though many objections, it is probable that no better, certainly no simpler, plan of reorganisation will supersede it unless we determine to revolutionise our military system by some great radical change. The navy is still in a state of transition, and is likely to continue so for a few years. We are hemmed in by experiments, and as we want to get the soundest article at the smallest cost, we must consent to lose largely now that we may be enabled to economise largely hereafter. Our taxation is not so intolerable a burthen as to justify us in resisting this latest claim upon the national resources.

At the annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the Duke of Cambridge, who presided in the absence of the Prince of Wales, made some pertinent allusions to the disturbed state of Ireland. He had lived in the country, he had abundant opportunities for studying the characteristics of the population, and he was satisfied that if the national feeling could be taken, without regard to external influence, it would be found full of loyalty and devotion to the Queen and the constitution. Referring to the rumour that disaffection prevailed in some regiments in which the Irish element mainly predominated, he believed that it was destitute of foundation. Efforts had been made to corrupt the troops, and make them forget their allegiance, but in the goodness of his royal highness they had proved utterly abortive. Speaking of the experiments which had been made to provide the army with a weapon which would rank in point of effectiveness with the needle gun, or the Chassepot rifle, he said that our soldiers had a weapon which he believed to be quite as good as that possessed by any other country. In a very short time every segment in the service would be armed with the Snider rifle. Theorists assured the public that it was possible to improve upon it, and he did not deny that it was. In the meantime we must wait until the improvement comes.

It is formally announced that the Jamaica Committee have resolved to enlarge their programme of operations, and to prosecute Lieutenant Brand and Colonel Nelson for the murders of Clarke and Lawrence, in addition to that of Gordon. Mr. Eyre's case will not be at all affected by this change in the intentions of the Committee. He had no share in the executions of the two men for which his subordinates are sought to be made responsible. It is affirmed that they acted without his authorisation, and after tranquillity had been restored and an amnesty proclaimed. We understand that the object of the Committee in raising the new cases is to provide against the possibility of the defendants escaping, by legal technicality, from the charge of having been criminally accessory to the death of Gordon. In such an event the cumulative accusation now raised will be put forward in the hope of securing a conviction at any cost and by any expedient. It would be wrong to suspect the Committee of lacking knowledge of the most questionable forms of perverse ingenuity.

A perceptible improvement has taken place in the health of her Royal Highness of Wales. From the nature of the illness of the illustrious patient it is apprehended that her recovery will be slow, and that some time must elapse before she can be able to resume, with her royal consort, the public duties which she discharged so gracefully and so well. The Queen has manifested the utmost solicitude in the illness of her daughter-in-law, and it would appear that the indisposition of the Princess has been a means of drawing her Majesty from her prolonged seclusion. The King and Queen of Denmark are expected to arrive in London to-day. It would be difficult to misappreciate the object of their visit.

THE FENIAN RISING.

(From the Home News, March 18.)

ACCORDING to the latest intelligence there has been no disturbance worth notice in any of the Irish large towns, or in the country districts. Numerous arrests are being made in Cork and at Queenstown, and in the neighbourhood. A flying column, under the command of Col. Oakes, returned to Cork on March 16 without making any prisoners, or seeing any body of men on their march. Yesterday morning the flying column left Cork for Bandon in consequence of reports of uneasiness from Skibbereen. Telegrams from Limerick last night report all quiet in that city, and no apprehension of disturbance.

It was generally supposed that yesterday, the festival of St. Patrick, would be remarked by scenes of disturbance, if not of riot, in those districts in England where there are large bodies of Irish residents. Fortunately, these sinister prognostications have not been verified. At Liverpool, where the authorities contrived to work themselves into a state of fearful alarm, a quietude beyond that of ordinary Sundays prevailed, and similar reports have reached from other parts of the country. At Wolverhampton there appears to have been a large meeting of the "Fenian Brotherhood," which came to the wise conclusion that they had better remain quiet. In London, owing to the exertions made by the Roman Catholic clergy, there was comparatively very little of the drunkenness which not unfrequently has marked the 17th of March. At nearly all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in London yesterday the sermons had especial reference to the Fenian outbreak in Ireland.

It is said that Lord Strathnairn received the most explicit instructions for his guidance in dealing with the Fenian rising, and that the troops would have had no doubt as to the mode in which they were to deal with any men with arms in their hands engaged in rebellion. The 'Sunday Gazette' adds that a story is abroad to the effect that when Lord Strathnairn was last starting for Ireland, apparently to take the field, a friend warned him against doing anything to place himself in the position of Governor Eyre, to which the gallant general replied that he had no apprehensions of a popular outcry against him in this country, inasmuch as the Irish were "not niggers."

Fenianism has dwindled down to very small proportions during the past few days. "The sudden seeming collapse of the insurrection (says a correspondent writing from Dublin on March 14) has astonished the Irish public as much as the simultaneousness of the outbreak, and adds to the mystery that attends this often-killed and yet ever-renewed insurrectionary movement. The common statement that the flying columns of sleet—rather than those of Lord Strathnairn—have scattered the rebel bands, is not to be accepted as entirely accounting for the complete apparent Fenian *fiasco* that has occurred. Most of the brethren returned to their homes almost as soon as they had left them, and whilst their triumphs in the shape of destruction of railways and firing of police barracks were not as yet interfered with by any remarkable reverse. They dashed out, for example, from Cork, committed depredations upon the railway line, were not overtaken, and stole back to their employments in that city; and very much the same thing happened at other points where they made a sally, as it were, and retired. Did this arise from an instant discovery that the enterprise was hopeless? Was the plot really attempted to be put into execution which has been so long hatching, and did its authors find at once that their fighting material was not up to the mark in point of bravery or numbers, or was the effort merely tentative? But be this as it may, people are beginning to find that all last week they were looking at the rising through the magnifying glass of fear. Viewed calmly and at leisure, it shows contemptibly small beside the extraordinary resources available for its overthrow. Though each of the Dublin papers still publishes six or seven columns daily under the head of the Fenian rising, there is very little that can fairly be termed news. Every telegram begins or ends with the assurance that all remains quiet." On March 11, for the first time since the beginning of the outbreak, no bad news came to Dublin from the country parts. The public excitement, however, continued throughout the south, the sudden appearance in new quarters of small bands of armed men causing a general apprehension of some fresh outburst. But the Fenians showed no greater disposition to concentrate, and had not faced the constabulary, far less the troops.

The fugitive Fenians are said to be dying of cold and hunger in the Wicklow mountains.

There has been some alarm of a Fenian outbreak at Liverpool within the last few days. The authorities are said to have received intimation of a plot to burn the docks. A number of additional troops were brought into the town on March 15.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(From the Home News, March 18.)

THE First Annual Meeting of this Association was held in Willis's Rooms on the 14th of March, 1867—Lord Lyveden, president, in the chair—when the following report was read by Captain Barber, honorary secretary:—

To the members of the East Indian Association.

In accordance with Rule 5 of the East India Association, the general managing committee have convened the first annual meeting of the East India Association, and although but a very short period has elapsed since the formation of the association, the committee are enabled to congratulate the members upon the success which has already attended the movement, there being now six life members and 125 annual members; moreover, from the many letters which have been received from India, the future appears full of promise, and at the next annual meeting the managing committee confidently hope to report that the association has in reality promoted Indian interests, but on the present occasion the report of the committee must necessarily be comparatively unimportant.

There has at present been no necessity for calling a meeting of any of the sub-committees, but the managing committee have assembled weekly, and there is reason to believe that the association has been so well received in India that in a short time it will be in a position to take action upon some of the social questions which so largely affect the prosperity of that country.

The managing committee have much pleasure in stating that they have made arrangements for immediately occupying two good rooms at No. 55, Parliament-street, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co. have kindly consented to admit the members of the association to the free use of their reading-room, where all the principal Indian newspapers are filed, and where information on Indian subjects generally can be obtained. The managing committee anticipate that the members will gladly avail themselves of this privilege.

The managing committee having had under its consideration a resolution which will be proposed by Mr. Elliott to-day, for extending the association to the colonies, are of opinion that the adoption thereof will be highly advantageous, and they accordingly recommend it to the favourable consideration of the members.

Upon the suggestion of Lord William Hay, it has been determined to hold meetings from time to time, for the purpose of submitting to the association, and the public generally, original papers upon Indian and Colonial subjects. These meetings will at first be held in Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s reading-room, and the managing committee hope in a few days to announce the first of such meetings, at which Lord Lyveden has kindly consented to give a short inaugural address, and Lord William Hay to read a paper upon Mysore.

At the meeting to-day the managing committee recommend the reappointment of the several officers and sub-committees, with the addition of Sir R. Rickets to the political sub-committee, and P. B. Smollett, Esq., M.P., on the revenue committee, in lieu of J. Dickonson, Esq., who has declined the appointment. The managing committee have great pleasure in calling attention to the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who have consented to act as vice-presidents, and the committee, in order to further strengthen the association, recommend the alteration of rule 6 so as to admit of the nomination of 12 vice-presidents instead of six.

Assuming that the association is extended to the colonies, it will be necessary hereafter to appoint special colonial sub-committees, but at present the managing committee recommend a general colonial committee, with Mr. F. B. Elliott as chairman.

On the 15th March the new offices will be occupied, and the reading-room will be opened daily from 10 to 6 o'clock. The managing committee will meet weekly, but the chairman and secretary will be in attendance daily, and they will at all times be glad to receive any member of the association.

(Signed) C. F. NORTH, Major-General,
Chairman of the Managing Committee.

THE *Overland Mail* says:—We understand that the first meeting for discussion of Indian subjects will shortly be held in Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Reading-room, on which occasion Lord Lyveden will deliver an inaugural address, and Lord William Hay will read an original paper upon Mysore. The meeting will not be confined to members of the Association, but all who may take an interest in the movement will, we believe be gladly welcomed. We trust the anticipations of the managing committee as to the future will be realised by a large addition of non-resident members to the Association; and we are satisfied the chairman and secretary will at once respond to all applications, whether personal or by letter, addressed to them at No. 55, Parliament-street.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer *Indore*, will be closed to-day at 5 P. M.

MAILS for Kurrachee, per steamer *Busheer*, will be closed to-day at 9 A. M.

MAJOR R. R. RICKETTS, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on Medical certificate.

THE height of water on the tower in the Vehar lake on the 6th instant was 49·6⅝ inches, on the corresponding date last year it was 49·7 inches.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government yesterday that the direct line was still interrupted beyond Bagdad; the interruption on the Persian line still continued.

MR. COWAN has been appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, during the absence of Mr. Ryan.

THE Rev. W. B. Keer is to give a lecture tonight at 8 o'clock in the Town Hall on "Paris, past and present." This is one of the course which the Mechanics' Institution is giving.

COWASJEE FRAMJEE Gordon, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., was yesterday committed by the Acting Chief Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for forgery and making a false declaration.

MR. THOMAS KYTE, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, who has been committed by the Magistrate of Poona for trial at the High Court, has, we understand, engaged Mr. McCulloch, Barrister, through his Solicitors Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell, to defend him.

THE British ship *Andaman* was hauled out of the Government Dock yesterday. B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, was hauled in, and British ship *Futtay Moombaruck* was hauled into the P. and O. Co.'s dock, Mazagon.

ON Friday last Captain T. Waddington Educational Inspector, visited the Fort Proprietory School, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the arrangement of the school under its present zealous and indefatigable Head Master and manager Mr. Hormusjee Jehanguheer Paruck.

THE British Ship *Sans Mendal*, Captain J. T. Murdock, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from the port of Liverpool, reports that on her voyage on January 31st she spoke with the British ship *Royal Adelaide*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in lat. 41-3 South, long. 26-19 East. 32 days out.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain Perrins, which brought the English mail yesterday, left Suez on the 27th March at 7-15 P. M. and anchored at Aden on the 1st instant at 9 P. M., she left that port on the 2nd at 8 A. M. and reached Bombay at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Her steaming throughout was remarkably good, the time under weigh from Suez being eleven days and nine hours.

At a meeting of the Bench of Justices held yesterday afternoon, it was agreed that no permanent chairman should be elected during Mr. Scoble's absence; the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley was chosen to preside on this occasion, and to discharge the duties of chairman till next meeting; and the discussion on the drainage scheme was postponed till the 18th inst. on Mr. Crawford stating that a new resolution, modifying the one which was published at the close of last week, was on its way from Government.

THE decision in an appeal case, which was heard before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp on the 14th and 15th ultimo, was given yesterday. It will be remembered that the original suit was tried before Sir Joseph Arnould in January last when an action was brought by Mauockjee Nusserwanjee Padsa against the P. and O. Co. for damages sustained by the injury to certain China packages conveyed by the defendants. On the trial judgment was given for the plaintiff. The Court yesterday reversed the judgment of the lower Court and ordered a decree to be entered for the defendants with costs.

THE GUZERAT BANK.

THE result of the ballot taken at Surat on Saturday last, on the resolution passed at the recent meeting of shareholders in the Guzerat Bank, is that 497 votes were recorded for winding up and 11 for carrying on the Company.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL H. RIVERS, COMMANDANT.

DURING this week No. 5 (Byculla) Company will parade at the carriage sheds attached to Byculla Church as follows:—

This day at 5-30 P. M., on Wednesday 10th instant at 6 o'clock A. M., on Friday 12th instant at 5-30 P. M.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE.
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.
Head Quarters, 8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th April 1867.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND AND THE BANK OF GUZERAT.

THE following letter has been sent us addressed to the Editor of the *Times of India*.

SIR, In Mr. Premchund Roychund's letter which you publish in your issue of this date he makes these statements:—

1st. That I and other gentlemen interested in the "Guzerat Bank" were perfectly aware of and approved the investment of Rs. 13,20,000 of the funds of the Bank in Port Canning shares and the resale to Mr. B. H. Cama at a profit.

2nd. That I knew well of the nature of the business carried on at Surat, for he along with myself, between the months of March and June 1866, drew cheques against the funds in the Central Bank.

3rd. That I endorsed by consent Mr. Premchund's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* dated 26th March in which he stated that the capital of the Bank was intact.

Regarding the first statement I most emphatically deny having had any knowledge of the transaction in Port Canning shares till long after the operation was completed, and the fact that I with others interested in the 'Bank of Guzerat' obtained from Mr. Premchund a personal guarantee for the whole capital of the Bank in consequence, will bear me out in my contradiction.

As to the second statement almost the whole of the business done in Surat was transacted when I was in England, and under Mr. Premchund's orders and guarantee alone cheques were drawn by the Surat manager on the Central Bank to provide funds for the business. The only cheques I ever joined in drawing were to provide funds to meet drafts for Rs. 7,500 drawn against Remittances to alike amount which were realised, and I only drew these cheques that the drafts might be paid "for honor" of the Bank, and after strong remonstrances.

As to the third and last statement that I endorsed Mr. Premchund's statement that the capital was intact, I need only say that considering the securities that the Bank was then obtaining from Mr. Premchund, his personal guarantee—and his reputed wealth. I was fully warranted in not questioning his remarks, especially as apart from him, and the funds he guaranteed, all the other assets of the Bank were then undoubted.

Before the report issued by the directors was published it was repeatedly reviewed by Mr. Premchund, and he admitted to me and the other directors of the Bank that when it was circulated, it was substantially correct.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) G. P. ROBINSON.

Bombay, 8th April, 1867.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Monday, 8th April, 1867.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Bombay General Credit and Financial Corporation (Limited) vs. Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy.

This was a suit under Act V. of 1866, and judgment had been passed in it for the plaintiffs on the 16th July last for the sum of Rs. 25,000 and costs. A warrant of attachment was issued by the plaintiffs against certain immoveable property of the defendant, which—after it had been attached—the Sheriff was directed by an order dated 1st October to sell, the proceeds to be handed over to the plaintiffs. The sale was postponed however, in consequence of certain negotiations with the defendant. Subsequently to this attachment, the same immoveable property or a part of it was by an order dated 7th August 1866 attached by the Delhi and London Bank (the plaintiffs in another suit, which had been brought against the same defendant) and being afterwards sold realised Rs. 58,000. The plaintiffs in this suit thereupon set up the claim that this money must first go to satisfy their rights as the first attaching creditors; and consequently on the 19th February, Mr. Pigot appeared on a summons before Sir Charles Sargent, as representing the Delhi and London Bank, for the purpose of showing cause why the Sheriff of Bombay should not, before handing over any proceeds of the sale to the said Bank, pay out of them as much as was necessary to satisfy the decree of the General Credit and Financial Corporation. The result of this hearing was that the summons was dismissed with costs.

Against this decision of the learned Judge an appeal was brought by the General Credit and Financial Corporation. This appeal came on for hearing on Thursday last and was disposed of to-day.

Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Green appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Pigot for the Delhi and London Bank.

It was contended for the respondents that the order of the learned Judge was not appealable, it being an order in reference to the execution of a decree, made after the decree was passed, and not as between the parties in the suit but as between rival decree holders. This contention rested upon sec. 11 of Act XXIII. of 1861.

Mr. Dunbar argued that this was not the case of an order in reference to the execution of a decree, the execution having been already carried out and the proceeds being in the keeping of the Court.

Their Lordships considered that it undoubtedly did relate to the execution, it being passed with reference to the disposal of the money realised by the execution.

In the course of the argument, reference was made to a decision by the full Court at Calcutta, given in July 1863, and where it was held that in the case of an order under sections 270 and 271 of the Code, having reference to the application and distribution of the proceeds of an execution, —such order not being made as between the parties in the suit—no appeal could be brought.

The Chief Justice, in giving decision, said the Court was of opinion that in a matter of this kind they ought to follow the decision of the High Court of Calcutta. He would be disposed to do this even if he entertained a doubt upon the question himself; but as it stood he did not see how the words of sec. 11 of Act XXIII. of 1861 could be got over. It was perhaps desirable that the law should be altered, but it was nevertheless important that as far as possible there should be conformity between all the three Courts of India.

Sir Joseph Arnould expressed his concurrence.

The appeal was dismissed without costs.

SPORTING.

CRICKET MATCH.

A MATCH was played on Thursday last by eleven members of the Bombay Union Cricket Club against eleven of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment; and the result was that the latter were the winners by 55 runs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Cazeckhan Adamkhan, Gool Hamkhan and Uttucoola Ejut, labourers, were charged with assaulting Billamia Noorkhan.

It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the provocation, that on Friday morning at about 7 o'clock while the complainant was passing along the Waree Bunder Road, the defendants struck him severely with sticks on account of some enmity that was existing between the parties.

His Worship said that the prisoners were found guilty of this most brutal assault, a gang assault, without any provocation. The prisoners fell upon the complainant, and if they had killed him he would have sent them to the High Court. He (His Worship) had resolved to put down these gangs. The prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default of the payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for four months in the House of Correction with hard labour. It the fine was realised, His Worship ordered rupees one hundred out of it to be paid to the complainant.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST TWO NATIVE POLICEMEN.—Yessoo Babajee and Baboo Luxamon, two police peons, were charged with receiving a gratification of rupees five from one Shaik Ahmed Shaik Baboo, they being members of the native police force.

The complainant is a hamal in the Jamsetjee Hospital. On Thursday night last at about 9 o'clock he was given into custody of the police by Mr. Anderson, Head Apothecary to the hospital, for releasing a man from the custody of the police. On the following morning at about ten o'clock, the prisoners came to the Mercury Chowkey, and the first one said to him "give me five rupees and I will have your charge settled, otherwise you will go to jail for two months." The second prisoner was merely standing there at the time. He was searched and Rs. 16-9 were found upon his person. The first prisoner then took him to Mr. Edgington, who, after enquiring into the case, released him at once. After this the complainant gave five rupees to the prisoner.

The second prisoner was discharged as there was nothing against him, and he on being placed in the witness box stated on oath that the complainant never paid five rupees to the prisoner.

His Worship considered that this was a false charge, and therefore discharged the prisoner, with an order that the complainant should pay fifty rupees to the prisoner for this malicious prosecution.

GAMBLING.—Janoo Mahomed and thirteen others, were brought up before His Worship. The first was charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money.

His Worship convicted the offenders, and fined the keeper of the house in the sum of rupees one hundred, or in default to be imprisoned for three months in the County Jail with hard labour, and the rest of the prisoners to pay a fine of rupees twenty-five each, or in default of the payment of the fine, to suffer a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

ASSAULT AND THEFT.—Canoo Gunnoo, a Hindoo lad, aged about sixteen years, residing in the Marine lines, on the Esplanade road, was charged with having on the night of Friday last, assaulted Mr. Bala Mungesh, the late acting fourth judge of the Small Cause Court, and with having committed the theft of a dhotur and a turban belonging to the same gentleman.

Mr. Bala stated, that on the evening of Friday last, he and a friend of his, Mr. Bhasker Harry Bungwat, interpreter in the Small Cause Court, were walking on the Esplanade near a well, situated near the Marine lines. The prisoner and five others were at this time walking before them. One of them gave him a push. Mr. Bala turned round and asked the prisoner what he meant by this. The prisoner and the other men then gave him some blows. Mr. Bhasker had a walking stick in his hand which he raised in self-defence, but the prisoner gave witness a severe blow and snatched away the stick (shown) Mr. Bala then raised an alarm, and while he was standing near the well, there came another mob of about fifty persons, belonging to the Marine lines, who gave him a push and his turban fell down. At last the police Ramoosee No. 152, on hearing the cry, came to their assistance, and the prisoner was given into custody.

Mr. Bala stated to His Worship that he had brought this case solely with the object of bringing the conduct of these men to the notice of their superiors. They had created much awe in the minds of some portion of the native community, and it was time now that an example should be made of them.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence.

His Worship convicted and sentenced him for the first offence to be imprisoned for one month in the County Jail with hard labour, and for the second to receive thirty stripes.

5TH APRIL.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Shaik Badur Peeroo, a hack buggy driver, was charged with being drunk and driving his vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring the gharry of Gopinath Wassoodew, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.

The complainant and a witness proved the case in a most satisfactory manner. His Worship convicted the offender, who had nothing to urge in defence, and fined him Rs. 100, and at the same time sent him to the County Jail for one month with hard labour. If the fine was recovered His Worship ordered rupees sixty to be paid to the prosecutor, for the damage done to his gharry.

AN OLD OFFENDER:—Russool Khan, an incorrigible thief, was yesterday brought up, and charged with stealing a copper pot, belonging to one Kurreem Khan.

It appeared from the evidence of a policeman, that on Sunday last, he saw the prisoner running along the road. Suspecting something wrong, he followed and arrested him in Gogaree street, with the pot in his possession. The complainant subsequently claimed the pot as his.

The prisoner denied the charge, but His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged him guilty, and being an old offender, sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the County Gaol with hard labour.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Viram Chundaee, a Hindoo contractor, was charged with assaulting Arjoon Nanad.

From the evidence it appeared, that on Sunday evening last the complainant saw the prisoner strike a Hindoo woman. He, the prosecutor, interfered to separate them, whereupon the prisoner, who had a stick in his hand, struck him severely over his head.

The prisoner urged in defence that the woman was in his keeping for about six years. Sometime in September last he had occasion to go to Malwan, and during his absence all the property was left in her possession. On his return to Bombay, he found that the woman had left his house with the property entrusted to her.

The woman on oath denied having taken anything belonging to the prisoner, but admitted she had been in his keeping for about five years.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and fined him fifty rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, to undergo six week's rigorous imprisonment in the County Gaol.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Dinshaw Nowrojee, a respectable looking Parsee priest, was charged before His Worship, with having stolen a watch and chain, worth Rs. 25, the property of one Aderjee Burjorjee.

Mr. Morojee Cassumah, pleader, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution.

The prosecutor stated, that he was a carpenter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company's service. On Sunday night last at 11 o'clock, while he was going along the Candawaady lane, the prisoner and two others met him. Without saying anything they threw him down and struck him. The watch before the Court was in his pocket at the time. The prisoner ran away with the watch. Witness followed him and the prisoner was apprehended by a policeman. He was taken to the chowkey and on being questioned about the watch, he denied having ever seen it. From thence the accused was taken to a police havildar, who searched him and found the watch in his trowsers. Witness had been using that watch for the last two years. He had no enmity with the prisoner.

Dew Bapoo, Policeman No. 203, arrested the prisoner on the previous night. He was running along the road, prosecutor was following him. He stopped him, and the complainant charged him with stealing his watch. Prisoner denied having any knowledge about the watch. He afterwards took the parties to the police havildar, who searched the prisoner and the watch was found in his possession.

It was also proved by a witness that the watch belonged to the prosecutor.

The prisoner stated in his defence that the watch before the Court was his, but he called no witnesses to prove this allegation.

His Worship said, that he had taken a long time and a great deal of pains in this case. The accused had not contradicted any witnesses in cross-examination. His Worship thought that the case was clearly proved, the watch was traced out, and it was satisfactorily proved that it belonged to the complainant. It was a most disgraceful offence, and His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for four months in the County Gaol with hard labour.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Gumianchund Ameerchund, mehtta in the employ

THE CARNIVAL IN ITALY.

(From the Times, March 4.)

TO-MORROW is Shrove Tuesday. The word has almost ceased to convey any meaning to our minds; but to many of the Roman Catholic nations, and to the Italians especially, the day preceding Ash-Wednesday is the merriest in the whole year. It is the close of the Carnival; and all the whims and follies which light up that short, but gay, season seems to blaze out to celebrate, what is called its burial. The Turks, whose earliest associations with the people of the West date from the palmy days of Italian commercial enterprise, look upon masks and sugar-plums as part and parcel of Christian worship, and are quite sure that "there is a sort of "Ramadan season in which every Frank is bound to go crasy." In Italy, certainly, to be wiser or steadier than one's neighbours on any of the "Fat days," and especially on the last, argues bad taste, if not positive ill-nature.

Carnival came in this year under circumstances peculiarly inauspicious for Italy. Next Sunday is appointed for a general Parliamentary election. A crisis of supreme importance is pending. Political excitement is at its highest. Party addresses are sown broadcast among the multitude. Garibaldi is loose from Caprera. He is scouring the country with flaming appeals to the most dangerous passions, denouncing the priests as public enemies, advising measures of wholesale confiscation. The cry is "Down with Ricasoli!" No man knows who is to be "up" in his stead. In the meanwhile the evils of the country are described as intolerable,—a crushing debt, a grinding taxation, chaos in the administration, rampant brigandage, "starvation from the Alps to the sea." In the midst of all this the Italians are like children; the poorest of them pawn bed and bedstead to have their share in the Shrove tide. Carnival, however, has other aims and meanings besides mere puerile frolic. At Milan and Venice till lately—at Rome even at the present day—the people thought they could best spite their rulers by abstaining from their favourite pastimes. The *Veglione* and the *Corso* constituted a kind of political thermometer; the Government argued the degree of its security from the scale in which public spirits rose or sunk in these joyous displays. An Italian keeping aloof from the crowd of merry-makers was as much an object of suspicion as a dog shy of water; and, notwithstanding their protests against Carnival, and their services expiatory of its sins, there is no indulgence the priests at Rome would not grant the people rather than see them turn sullen and sick from its dissipations. The Austrians are gone from Venetia no less than from Lombardy, but the Carnival, which is no longer needed as a show of present ill-will, is, we are told, still kept up as a means of retrospective vengeance. The Venetians are anxious to prove to their former rulers how happy they can make themselves now they are at last rid of their company. Such masquerading and dancing, such intriguing by land and water as have been going on far the last two or three weeks, have not been known in Venice since the days of Goldoni. From all parts of the peninsula patriotism has flocked in eager to "galvanize" the city which it hopes one day to revive. For, whatever new life, grounded on trade and industry, may hereafter spring up in Venetia, it is felt that present evils demand instant remedies, and the cry of the people for "bread and work" must, at all events, be stifled by any artificial means which can produce an influx of strangers, and thereby cause a flow of gold into the poverty-stricken districts.

Thus, where Carnival ceases to have a political object, it continues to be kept up for economical and charitable purposes. We are aware how different from our own are the views entertained in such matters by continental people. Government with our neighbours is a second Providence, undertaking the equitable distribution of all goods for the good of all. Public works are undertaken not so much for their intrinsic value or for their practical usefulness as for the means they afford of immediate relief and ready and easy employment to a multitude unable or unwilling to provide work for themselves. It is not so much in gorgeous buildings, spacious boulevards, or fine monuments that gold is being lavished in Italy as in efforts to keep up that stir of social life which the loss of a Court, of a supreme tribunal, of a garrison, or of any other local advantage has brought about in some of the chief towns of the re-united country. One means of popular attraction is still considered the Carnival, and the mummeries and revelries which at this time of the year so sadly and so shockingly contrast with the dire sufferings of the people are strange to say, to a great extent, intended as a partial cure of the evil. Even in Turin, when that city had for a short period the privilege of being the centre of the Kingdom of Italy, immense efforts were made to get up shows and promote festivities, so as to give zest and animation to an amusement which was not, after all, indigenous to Piedmont, and in which that comparatively sober and earnest population took no very lively interest. Since the removal of the capital the utmost endeavours have been made to stay the downfall and soothe the disappointment of the sullen, discrowned city. The management of the Carnival has been intrusted to a Special Committee who make it almost an affair of State: and we even hear that the usual prizes have been decreed to those who could muster up the most showy masquerades, the liveliest tableaux, and the gaudiest processions; thus making of the Carnival an Exhibition, and calling in the Fine Arts to the aid of what was originally meant as mere spontaneous fun, but which, as such, would soon pall upon the listless and cheerless multitude.

It would, perhaps, seem hard to find fault with the Italians for the peculiar views of economy into which they may be led by bad example and the difficulties of their extremely critical position. But no nation ever danced itself into solvency or prosperity. Carnival, like many other means of public amusement, may be an excellent contrivance "*pour faire rouler les ecus*," to throw money into circulation; but it is not by enjoyment that money is made. A nation's wealth depends on its power of production, and everything in Italy seems only calculated to encourage consumption. Whether it be the State, or whether it be the Province, or the Municipality that supplies the funds for the Carnival, or whether they may be subscribed by greedy shopkeepers or by shortsighted philanthropists, Carnival will never have any other tendency than further to impoverish the poor. It is as fatal to the habits of the people as the public lottery—that immoral institution about which Liberal Italy so flagrantly played false to herself, and which, although it may yield 60,000,000f. to the Treasury, degrades and demoralizes the lower classes beyond all calculation. The Italians have voted for national unity. It would be too late for them to pine after the advantages of division. The presence of a Court like that of Victor Emmanuel is no great boon for any city. Its benefits, such as they are, cannot, however, be distributed among many cities. It is not by compelling their King to post from place to place from the Turin Carnival to that by Milan Archbishop, to squander his Civil List in mob-balls, and compromise his dignity by mock fights with showers of chalk comfits, that the Italian cities can hope to regain their former importance. The King cannot be in more than one place at the same time, nor are the members of the Royal family so very numerous, so very gay, or so very wealthy as to have it in their power to keep up the lustre of the departed dynasties. It is not in their Princes, but in themselves, that the people must seek their resources. Baron Ricasoli laid his finger on the sore spot in Italy when he said that in his country "there is neither study nor work." (*Non si studia e non si lavora.*) The great business of the nation for the last thirty or forty years has been its emancipation, but that is now accomplished, and it is full time for the people to find out that they cannot live by politics alone. Nor is it of any use for a people to declare themselves ready to work. It is no less their business to find their own work. The labour supplied by the State, by the artificial means provided for the employment of men out of work, only in the long run aggravate the evils they are intended to lighten. The Emperor Napoleon has only one Paris to keep up at the expense of all France, and it remains still to be seen whether his system will answer; but it would be too idle for Italy to hope to achieve as much for her half score of fallen capitals. That the cities should prosper, the people must prosper; and, in order that the people may prosper, it is not necessary that the "right to work" should be recognized; it is sufficient that the "duty to work" should be established; for the Government it is only necessary that it should cease to minister to the improvidence and idleness of the people by adding State festivities to the already too numerous Church holydays; by lending its countenance to Carnival frolics, or turning an ignominous penny by the public lottery; by encouraging the belief that public prosperity can rely on any other resource than private exertion, or that man can earn his bread otherwise than by the sweat of his brow.

HOUSEHOD SUFFRAGE AT LAST.

(From the Examiner.)

The die is cast; the Tories have lost faith in their power of further resistance: and Household Suffrage will be on Monday week the Order of the Day.

We, who have long combated for the great principle that the owner of every hearth should have a voice in the representation, cannot but exult in its tardy and final triumph. One of the wavering and wayward men who have quitted Lord Derby's Cabinet put in as one plea of apology for his having first acquiesced in the concession and then repented of his assent, that no Minister of the Crown had ever before proposed the concession of Household Suffrage. The plea would be worthless if it were true; but as a matter of history the plea is false. If would be worthless, because the essential condition of things socially, industrially, and educationally is changed; and therefore the wants of the time politically are not what they were. The distance between classes living in leisure and classes living by labour is palpably lessened; and as privilege and disfranchisement are brought nearer to each other, the contrast grows more obvious and more odious. Profits and wages have risen greatly in our own time, and a sense of independence has grown therewith, which some may lament, and some may rejoice at but which nobody denies. The capacity to read, the habit of reading, and the cheap multiplication of books, periodicals, and journals, has diffused a knowledge of public affairs, which, though it may be imperfect, is more than enough to create the desire in hundreds of thousands of intelligent and industrious men that they should be allowed to give an opinion as well as their luckier and more luxurious neighbours. Be this an evil or a good, it is at all events a fact, and a fact which, having come to pass of recent years, renders all argument foolish and factious that rests on the analogies or precedents of dissimilar times. When the bulk of the artizan class throughout the kingdom had no means of learning what taxes they paid, or what manner of men imposed them; when they had no means of knowing until too late that war was at hand with all its grievous consequences to them, or why this or the other party in Parliament was for provoking or precipitating it; when, though they had thought all day and lain awake all night, they could not make out what was the drift or the aim of the great faction fights at Westminster, whose remote echoes they now and then heard, there was no popular hungering for enfranchisement, and it was easy to stave off the ungenteel

But the spirit of daily

national life is changed, and Acts of Parliament, if they are to continue to fit, must be largely amended and altered. It is stupid then to set up as a pretext against Hearthold Suffrage, that it was not propounded in 1831 by Earl Grey, nor since, by any of his successors. The Reformers of five-and-thirty years ago found it difficult enough to carry a 10l. franchise. Had they then attempted more they must either have failed wholly or succeeded by means of revolution. That they did not ask Parliament to go further proves literally nothing with regard to what it is the duty of Ministers to propose now.

But is it true, as a matter of fact, that household suffrage has never been named before by a Minister ot the Crown? In 1781 Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond set their names to a sweeping plan of Reform, of which one of the foremost items was the proposal that every man who kept house and paid rates should have a vote. It is true, indeed, that Mr. Pitt, for the sake of retaining office, relinquished the attempt to remodel our electoral institutions; but no evidence can be adduced to show that he changed his opinion, far less that he ever avowed that change. The Duke of Richmond, as is well known, held fast by his earlier vows, and in 1792 joined with Mr. Fox and the late Lord Grey in publicly demanding concessions, of which this was one. Lord Durham and Lord Duncannon, both of them members of the Administration that carried the first Reform Bill, spoke and voted for the Ballot and for Household Suffrage; and, if we are not much mistaken, Lord Althorp did so too. If these are not authorities, who are authorities? All of these statesmen, differing widely from one another on a multitude of topics, concurred in thinking that slavery to their own inoperative agitation were not to be found in any resource but that of free and frank acknowledgment that contribution to public burthens, coupled with permanency of residence, constitute a just claim to enfranchisement. These men were no anarchists, no theorists, no visionaries, ready to sacrifice the future for present applause. We own that, to our minds, no cloud of witnesses, however numerous or illustrious, deserves half the consideration that the reasons do which are founded on the inherent justice and expediency of the thing itself. But when pretexts are set up for thwarting or opposing, based on the assertion that the advocates of right are new men and innovators, it is but fair that we should appeal to the record and the testimony of other days; and this is clearly in favour of dealing with the Reform question, as Lord Derby phrases it, with no niggard hand.

It is vain to cherish the belief that any limitation founded on an arbitrary amount of rent or rating can be permanent. That which is arbitrary never is permanent in a community like ours for it is the imposition of a rule at the discretion or indiscretion of a minority which sooner or later the majority are certain to resent and cast off. For a 5l. rating, as against a 6l., there is nothing to be said, if the truth must be told, except that the bidding is so much bigger, and that to support it would be so much more popular; but no man in his senses can persuade himself or others that morality or socially the difference of twenty shillings in the rateable value column of the parish books marks the difference between fitness and unfitness in the occupants of two adjoining houses. The difference, if difference there be, is not merely undefinable, it is almost indescribable; and to found a law which ought to have in it fixity, if not finality, upon a distinction that can be neither described nor designated, would be ineffably ludicrous if it were not inconceivably lamentable. These are no new words with us. Last year, when nothing better than 7l. Rental franchise was deemed attainable, we were willing to accept it as better than nothing, and have since then gone on and even gratefully, accept a crutch if he cannot obtain the use of both his legs. But crutches are not limbs; and if Lord Derby and his colleagues are prepared to remove the bandages, and throw away the splints that have hitherto crippled industry and intelligence in the race of citizenship, who that pretends to be a Liberal will hesitate to say loose them and let them go?

As for clogs and conditions miscalled securities, General Peel has done good service by depreciating their importance, while he deprecates dependence on them. Neither duality nor plurality of votes will be agreed to by Parliament; and if agreed to, neither the one nor the other could, or ought to be permanently maintained. For here again we should have the imposition of a mere arbitrary rule, insusceptible of logical defence, and repugnant to common sense. Should it be urged that there is no more reason in giving the 10*l.* householder two votes while his 9*l.* neighbour had but one, than there would be in having a House of Lords composed of men possessing each and all of them 10,000*l.* a-year. Political privilege in these days cannot be founded on the mere number of pounds, shillings, or pence, which one set of men may happen to possess at a particular time or in a particular form. The fluctuations of property, trade, and employment never were so frequent or so rapid; and never, consequently, furnished so bad a test of the condition of a man or of a class as now. But a home, a separate dwelling, which a man can call his own, whether it be a separated and secluded portion of a house containing several such habitations, or the whole of a cottage, is a distinctive possession, which confers upon a man distinctive and appreciable capacities for citizenship neither measurable by money nor dependant on the caprices of valuation. It will hardly be disputed, speaking generally and broadly, and in the ordinary acceptation of language, that a man thinks more of himself, and is thought more of by others, who has a house of his own. Few young men of the laborious classes have such a possession until they are able to earn it. Their having it, fairly and legitimately implies industry and perseverance; it necessarily and invariably entails co-liability with the rest of us to public burthens and the performance of public duties. Here, then, we get at something tangible and indisputable. Between Household and Manhood Suffrage the interval is far wider than between the former and the existing qualification. The true Conservative limitation is not to be found in the pecuniary figure at which the rent or the rating is put, but in continuous residence. Napoleon III. perceived this clearly when, in 1851, he initiated the proposal which was adopted by the Legislative Assembly of France, to restrict the exercise of Universal Suffrage by requiring, as a condition, that a man should be two years and a half resident in the place for which he voted. This is, in point of fact, the only restriction now upon the exercise of Household Suffrage in our municipal towns. Two years and a half may be too long a conditional term; but the principle of a Residential qualification has been admitted even by the Reform League, and it has in it undoubtedly an element of steadfastness which we look for in vain elsewhere.

OBEYING ORDERS.

(From Reminiscences of an English Cadet in the Austrian Service—Cornhill Magazine.)

IMPLICIT obedience is rigorously exacted as the very first of duties. There was an old officer who formerly commanded a regiment of cavalry, an excellent and enthusiastic soldier, who had risen from the ranks, and understood the service thoroughly down to the most minute details. He was, however, very rough and outspoken, and having served most of his time in secluded districts of Hungary, there had been small opportunity for him to grow more civilized or refined by frequenting good society. One unlucky day the whole regiment was assembled for drill. Somehow everything went wrong; each man tried his utmost, but to no avail: first one mischance, and then another occurred, until the fiery old Colonel could standjit no longer; so sheathing his sword, he gave the staff officers orders to march their divisions home, and in a state of desperate indignation rode off the ground, saying to the officers as he did so,—"Go to h——, gentlemen and——." The rest of the sentence must be suppressed, as it cannot be given in English in its naked simplicity. Now his voice was loud and strong, and whenever he gave the word of command it was heard by each man far and near. The last order appeared to the officers to have been given with unusual distinctness. Such an insult could not be submitted to by officers of the imperial army without degradation, and it was instantly agreed to complain to the General *through the Colonel* and obtain full and ample redress. In fact the officers were unanimously of opinion that the Colonel must be made to resign. Accordingly two of each rank were selected to form a deputation, and headed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, they appeared at the Colonel's quarters, and demanded to be conducted by him to the General of Division, there, as they freely informed him, to complain of the questionable order they had received from their commandant.

"Very good, gentlemen," the Colonel replied; "but, Adjutant, turn to page—, paragraph——of the Articles of War, and read it aloud for the benefit of my officers." The Adjutant obeyed, and read as follows:—"Should an inferior consider that an order issued by a superior is unjust, he must first obey the order, and then only will he have a right to complain: otherwise he will be guilty of a breach of discipline."

"First obey the order and then complain," repeated the Colonel. "Gentlemen, *have you obeyed my order?* The officers understood their position at once, and saw that the Colonel, availing himself of his accurate knowledge of the military regulations, had what is vulgarly called "planted" them. Accordingly they immediately prepared to leave the room, but to the relief of all parties the Colonel at once made a very full apology. "He was," he said, "a rough old Hussar, whose tongue too often outran his discretion; that he regretted sincerely the expression which had escaped him, and trusted that his officers would not consider it derogatory to their dignity to accept his excuses." Of course, this frank appeal was not made in vain; the matter was at once arranged, but it was for long a standing joke against the —— Hussars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN anticipation of the rise in the price of provisions which will inevitably be caused by the concourse of nations to the Universal Exhibition, the Emperor has decided that there shall be granted to the troops quartered in Paris a daily supplement of three centimes per man, and to those quartered in the neighbourhood a daily supplement of two centimes per man, from the 1st of April to the close of the Exhibition.—*Paris Gazette.*

WE hear of more anti-Austrian demonstrations in the Trent district. At Trent and Roveredo, notwithstanding the state of siege, a great many students have been arrested for throwing bombs at the Government buildings and crying "Viva l'Italia!" in the streets. At Luzzana the Austrian eagle was taken down from the town-hall, and carried in procession to the cemetery, where it was buried, the people singing the *De Profundis* as it was being lowered into the grave.—*Id.*

IN matters of machinery the French are going fast ahead, and our Amalgamated Engineers must look to themselves and remember Gladiateur, if they do not wish to be beaten on every course. At the Universal Exhibition will be exhibited a locomotive constructed in 1864 in the workshops of the Orleans Company remarkable for having run 93,750 miles in three years, without submitting to any repairs.—*Id.*

ACCORDING to a return just issued by the Prussian War Office, the total number of troops brought by Prussia into the field during the last war was 669,076. Of these 442,466 belonged to the standing army, 129,025 to the reserve, and 97,585 to garrisons. At the close of the war there were still 100,000 troops, consisting of 20 squadrons of the Landwehr, 33 fourth battalions of the army, and nearly the whole of the Landwehr of the second ban who had not been called into the field. The Landwehr was thus distributed:—24 infantry battalions of 982 men each, were attached to the first corps of reserve; 52 squadrons of cavalry to the cavalry of the line; and 93 infantry battalions, 14 squadrons of cavalry, 120 companies of artillery, and 26 detachments of pioneers, were employed in garrisons.—*Id.*

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/04 per Rupee.

3	do.	2/03	"
2	do.	2/02	"
1	do.	2/01	"
On demand		2	"

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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On London.

" France and the Continent of Europe.

" Egypt.

" Calcutta.

" Madras and Pondicherry.

" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.

" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.

" Sydney and Melbourne.

" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do.
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in EGYPT, Syria, the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 mts' sight above	£50	2s. 01d.	per Rupee.
"	3	do.	2s. 01d. "
"	2	do.	2s. 01d. "
"	1	do.	2s. 01d. "
On demand		do.	2s. 01d. "
On Scotland		do.	"
On Ireland		do.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 40,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	6 per cent.
6	do.	do.	5 "
3	do.	do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the usual terms.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Interest.

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	6 per cent.
6	do.	do.	5 "
3	do.	do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 01d.	per Rupee.	
3	do.	2s. 01d.	"
2	do.	2s. 01d.	"
1	do.	2s. 01d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		2s. 01d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, on purchase of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	"	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2	do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1	do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
On demand	"	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		at 1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank also draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of 1 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 5 per cent.	requiring twelve months'	notice of withdrawal
At 4	ditto, nine	ditto.
At 3	ditto, six	ditto.
At 3	ditto, three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Bank Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. ROOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th April 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
"	2	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
"	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
"	demand		2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland	do.	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	do.	
On Paris	do.	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are gran ed for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agents.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bill's on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th April 1867.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES (IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital Rupees 5,81,250.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

FESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

NOWROJEE FEROZE SHAH, Esq.

CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and RUSSELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

RESERVE FUND.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 40,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, 1 per cent.

On doing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business —10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.

Saturdays... —10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1867.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of

Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

4 Rampart Row.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—

HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kel